VIRGINIA GAZETTE,

OR, THE

NORFOLK INTELLIGENCER.

Do, THOU Great LIBERTY! inſpire our Souls.—And make OUR Lives, in THY Poſſeſſion happy.—Or our Deaths GLORIOUS in THY JUST Defence!

From THURSDAY DECEMBER 29, to THURSDAY JANUARY 5——1775. (No. 31.)

From the PUBLIC LEDGER.

SIR,

A MINISTERIAL WRITER yeſterday favoured the Town with an "EPITAPH on "the late Parliament."

As the portrait therein drawn of that aſſembly was rather of the FLATTERING kind, you are requeſted to inſert the following by way of CONTRAST, and ſhould the Public think that there is TRUTH OF DESCRIPTION in the piece, the Author of yeſterday's Epitaph may be deſpiſed for his IMPUDENCE if not cenſured for his RASCALITY: in the one caſe contemptuous pity will be his lot, in the other he may be judged a proper ſubject, not for an EPITAPH, but a——LAST DYING SPEECH.

DRAWCANSIR,

ANOTHER EPITAPH: ON the LATE PARLIAMENT.

To the MEMORY of the
SECOND PARLIAMENT
Held in the Reign of
GEORGE the THIRD.
THIS PARLIAMENT,
(Compoſed for the moſt part of
UNPRINCIPLED VILLAINS,
WHO
Were DEAD to every Senſe of ingenuous Shame,
ALIVE to nothing but CORRUPTION,
Callous to every Feeling but—the
TOUCH OF GOLD)
In the firſt Stage of their Exiſtence,
Played a Part worthy of their VENAL SELVES;
They ſported with the Privileges of their
Conſtituents,
Moſt daringly inſulted the
MAJESTY OF THE PEOPLE,
And ſhamefully violated the Rights of
EVERY ELECTOR in the Britiſh Dominions,
By Expelling from their SOUL Aſſembly
JOHN WILKES, ESQUIRE;
A MAN
Who in the Worſt of Times ſtood forth,
Singly ſuffered in the CAUSE OF FREEDOM,
And became PERSONALLY OBNOXIOUS to
THE KING,
For having oppoſed the Tyranny of his
HIGHLAND FAVOURITE.
THIS PARLIAMENT,
Having incurred the ODIUM,
Became at length apprehenſive of
The VENGEANCE of an oppreſſed People.
To ATONE therefore for their CRIMES,
They gave up the Privilege of protecting their
SERVANTS from Perſonal Arreſts;
As, to ſilence the Clamours of their Tradeſmen,
They diſcharged THEIR Bills out of Monies
received for
A PROSTITUTION OF THEIR VOICES:
They ſtopped not here; for
Conſcious
That whilſt in the PAY OF GOVERNMENT
They ſhould have no occaſion to
RUN IN DEBT,
They made a Boaſt of Not Screening THEIR
PERSONS from the Power of CREDITORS,
Whoſe Demands they could at all Times ſatisfy
By
DRAUGHTS ON THE TREASURY,
THIS PARLIAMENT,
Principally attentive to FLEECE the PEOPLE,
And rob the Nation of its Rights:
During THEIR Exiſtence it was that
THE COINAGE underwent
A SWEATING;
For, calling in the Light Gold at
THREE POUND, SEVENTEEN SHILLINGS
and FOUR-PENCE per Ounce,
(When,
At any European market in Chriſtendom,
It was fairly worth
FOUR POUNDS, ONE SHILLING.)
By ſuch a Manœuvre
The MIDDLING RANKS of the Community
Suſtained
An INCONCEIVABLE LOSS,
Whilſt GOVERNMENT ALONE
Reaped an ADVANTAGE of more than
NINETY THOUSAND POUNDS!
By the LEFT-HANDED JOB,
Towards the Cloſe of
THIS PARLIAMENT's Exiſtence,
The Virtue of Mr. GRENVILLE's Bill was
EXPERIMENTED:
THE OPPOSITION
(Recollecting the
Miniſter's former PANEGYRICS on this Bill)
Puſhed him to PERPETUATE THE ACT.
Thus,
Taken by SURPRIZE,
He yielded, through Motives of POLICY,
To what he could not prevent by
The Efforts of RECTITUDE:
The PEOPLE reaped a BENEFIT,
For which
They are as much indebted to the
MINION IN OFFICE,
As
The HEIRS OF GLORY owe Thanks to
LUCIFER,
For CEASING to obſtruct what he could not
prevent,
THEIR ETERNAL SALVATION.
THIS PARLIAMENT,
After violating Charters granted on the
Faith of the Crown;
After Erazing a JUDICIAL RECORD,
And thus ſtopping the Courſe of
PUBLIC JUSTICE;
After this,
To SHEW THEIR HONESTY;
They deſpoiled
Three fourths of the Proprietors of India Stock
Of all Power over THEIR OWN PROPERTY.
TO SHEW THEIR RELIGION
They decreed
That our FELLOW SUBJECTS in CANADA
Should believe
That JESUS CHRIST was transformed into
A WHITE WAFER;
And,
To ſhew their RESPECT for
The KING,
They VOTED
A PROTESTANT Sovereign into
A ROMAN CATHOLIC POPE,
Hereby making
THE KING of CHRISTIANS
HEAD of a Church of
IDOLATERS.
Thus after paſſing a number of other Acts,
Equally hoſtile to
RELIGION, LIBERTY, and PRIVATE
PROPERTY,
THIS PARLIAMENT
Was DISMISSED from the Stage of
Political Exiſtence,
Amidſt the univerſal HISSES and EXECRATIONS of
Every ſincere Friend to VIRTUE and his
COUNTRY.
THE DEEDS of this FLAGITIOUS SENATE
Will be remembered with HORROR.
When PENSIONED RAGGAMUFFINS
Shall no longer
Have the PEN to PUFF,
Nor their Maſters
The PENCE to pay,
For INSERTING PUFFS in favour of
SO PROSTITUTE AN ASSEMBLY.
READER,
If thou art a ſincere LOVER OF LIBERTY,
RESTRAIN thine Indignation;
Perhaps PROVIDENCE permitted
The Exiſtence of SUCH a Parliament
For a TRIAL of every honeſt Man's

INTEGRITY.

If ſuch was HEAVEN's Will, thou oughteſt to be
Thankful for holding in ABHORENCE
What,
SCOUNDRELS of the firſt Magnitude ONLY
Can PRAISE
Without——A BLUSH.

From the PUBLICK ADVERTISER.

SIR,

IT is univerſally allowed, that at the commencement of our diſputes with the Americans ſomething deciſive ſhould have been done; but, unluckily for this country, two men were then employed, who had neither honeſty to conciliate, nor ſpirit to enforce; and whatever may be thought of the letters of the penſioned Governors B—d H—n, certain it is, that ſo far from preſerving even a friendly appearance, that the former never met the aſſembly but to cold, nor the latter but to introduce ſome elaborate performance, which only tended to continue the diſpute. I have already obſerved, that the hoſtile conduct of theſe men abroad, and the effects of it at home, gave the favorite every opportunity he could wiſh to inflame his M——y againſt his people. It is in vain to alledge, that he has not been lately ſeen interfering in the buſineſs of the Nation, when we conſider that he is not the only perſon who influenced public affairs from his cloſet. Thus the Thane tho' inviſible himſelf, takes care that his Tools are never unemployed. It is remarkable that his brother never appears at C—t without cauſing a viſible change in his M——y, whoſe countenance, tho' obſcured before, becomes inſtantly luminous at the approach of the favourite meſſenger, whoſe buſineſs it is to gain the royal aſſent for ſuch matters as are neceſſary to be carried into execution by the oſtenſible miniſter. Here I might deſcribe the Thane's Lodgings at Kew, and his nocturnal viſits, but as ſimilar artifice in his co-operating countrymen is better known, I will give it as it is told in the neighbourhood of Hampſtead. There they tell us, that when his Lordſhip does not chuſe that his too frequent viſits ſhould be ſuſpected, (for guilt always alarms) he orders his coachman to drive thro' the different bye lanes and windings that lead to K—w, and that to make them more favourable for his purpoſe, he threatens the Pariſhioners with a preſentment till they are made to his liking.

But to prove the exiſtence of ſecret influence, we need only reflect on the weakneſs of our councils; for if his M——y is not influenced by thoſe whom he truſts, it is impoſſible to account for the meaſures that have been taken; it being inconſiſtent with his known goodneſs to reſolve, of himſelf, on the deſtruction of his people at home or abroad, for only ſhewing a natural averſion to oppreſſion, and petitioning for the Rights of Engliſhmen. As this argument alone is ſufficient to prove the exiſtence of ſecret influence, I ſhall not mention the obſervations of ſuch as, from their ſtations, may be expoſed to the reſentment of the favourite, eſpecially as the ſmalleſt deviation from the circumſtances of time and place may be deemed ſufficient to deſtroy the credibility of the whole. Suffice it to ſay, that their moſt ſecret motions are watched, and their villainy known to the world. It is not with reſpect to America alone that their meaſures are wrong; Iriſh ſlavery is become proverbial, and the Manufacturers of Great-Britain are ready to march to the capital to aſk his Majeſty how he propoſes they ſhould live.

It is impoſſible to give an account of the miſmanagement in every department: all that can be done is to dwell on the circumſtances that are moſt likely to undeceive his M——y, and expoſe his pretended friends, who would have him believe that his Engliſh ſubjects are ready to bring his head to the B—k. But he would do well to remember that he is not the firſt K—g who, confiding in the S——h, has been betrayed and ſold; and ſhould the Bourbon Family now avail themſelves of the captivity of his M—y (who indiſputably is in the hands of the S—h) and of the diſtractions which are the conſequence of it to ſupport his rival, how is he prepared to meet him? L—d B——n allows that he has not a General Officer fit to command. But as this deficiency has not yet been properly accounted for, I propoſe in the courſe of theſe letters to make ſome obſervations on the preſent ſtate of the militia and army. As to the navy, it is eaſy to conceive what characters are moſt likely to recommend themſelves to Jemmy Twitcher, and, doubtleſs, we ſhall ſoon ſee Admiral's rank in every reſpect with the General Officers of the army. Yet to Twitcher is given the credit of repairing and encreaſing the navy which was really occaſioned by our fears when our troops were precipitated from a rock in the Southern ocean. This improvement, however, may be turned to the K—g's diſadvantage in his preſent ſituation, as in diſpoſing of ſhips as well as regiments, the R—l promiſe is ſeldom conſidered.

Such is our beloved S——n's real ſituation, and ſuch are the men and meaſures that now diſgrace this country, and yet are ſupported by thoſe who were whigs in the reign of George the Second. Immortal is he who broke through the ceremonies which exclude Kings from honeſt council. Rouſe, Britons; the audacity of venal ſcribblers in endeavouring to ridicule and invalidate every honeſt information only deſerves contempt. It is certainly the duty of every individual who loves his country to follow the example of.

BECKFORD.

From the PUBLIC LEDGER.

MEDICAL VANITY DISPLAYED.

SIR,

I have no doubt of your favouring me with a corner in your impartial Paper, as I intend, if poſſible, to reduce, in ſome meaſure the extravagance of Scotch Pride; for it has long been the opinion of many brave Engliſhmen, that every one who comes from the Northern part of this kingdom baſks in the ſunſhine of Royalty and Court-favour, the truth of which aſſertion will be evinced

by the following advertiſement and Title-page to a Book lately publiſhed.

" An Eſſay on FEVERS, &c.
" By WILLIAM FORDYCE, M. D.
" By ROYAL MANDATE."

A Phyſician by Royal Mandate! How is this to be reconciled? Are we to ſuppoſe that this would-be Doctor paſſed through ſeveral examinations in the King's preſence? Or, are we to ſuppoſe that this man of humility was examined by the College of Phyſicians, and found ſo prodigiouſly Clever as to have a particular honour conferred on Him by the Sovereign? Or is it not a more probable conjecture, that this medical Phenomenon, who a ſhort time ſince was only a Surgeon in the Guards, was thus dignified becauſe—he was a Scotchman?

So great a dignity long might this creature, have enjoyed, if it had not been for his Scotch Pride; and indeed it was an honour which no man of abilities would have envied him, if he had not, with a degree of inſolence hardly to be paralleled, made his Boaſt of it in the public prints. Indeed, the very pitiful and mean Arts to which the Scotch Medicators have recourſe, in order to be taken notice of, are truly laughable and contemptible. One of theſe Empiries would not permit Mr. R. to attend in conſultation the late Lady Holland, for, although he had viſited her Ladyſhip for months, the Scotchman ſaid he could not be of the leaſt benefit in her Ladyſhip's unhappy diſorder; whereas it had been repreſented to the noble family, that Mr. R. had cured a ſimilar obſtinate deceaſe, after the Doctors F. and H. had given the patient over. But the objection is eaſily reconciled to an Engliſhman's ear—Mr. R. was not a Scotchman.

Another Scotchman is, by Royal mandate, converted from a Surgeon into a learned, ſenſible, and judicious Phyſician. Proofs of his medical abilities he has given to the whole world, by the following aſſertion in a late publication, viz. that " Cayan Pepper " produces the venereal Diſeaſe;" and alſo by a hodge podge work, " called an Enquiry into Fevers," juſt publiſhed, which every intelligent man muſt allow is the moſt perplexed jumble of abſurdities that ever were thrown together: But it is the work of a Scotchman, and as ſuch, like Macphersons Iliad, will be crammed down Engliſhmen's throats, becauſe " aw the Laddies" will buy up the firſt edition, and, with their uſual national partiality, puff off its excellencies in every company, and in every Coffee-houſe.

It is thus, Sir, that theſe Pretenders to ſcience endeavour to be thought men of conſequence, when thoſe of real learning and true genius, deſpiſing ſuch mean arts, languiſh in obſcurity;—but as your Paper is famed for conveying uſeful matters of a miſcellaneous kind to the public, I will conclude with informing you, that if I can be indulged with room for a few ſhort letters, I will diſſect the Fertile Performance of this Phyſician, by Royal mandate, and prove to the world how abſurdly liberal a certain Great Perſonage is in conferring ſo great an honour on a Scotchman, who has no medical abilities whatſoever; when men of merit, natives of this nation, never obtain the Royal favour, for want of reflecting, that the only Road to it lies——THROUGH SCOTLAND.

A CATHARTIC.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

WARSAW, OCTOBER 19.

IN the Conference held laſt month, at the King's palace, between the three Miniſters, and the principal Members of the delegation, not only a Reconciliation between the Party in Oppoſition, and the King, took place; but it was alſo unanimouſly determined to put his Majeſty in ſuch a ſituation, as to enable him to ſupport his Dignity. In Virtue of this Arrangement, " The Republic grants to his Majeſty, by Way of Indemnity for the loſs of his Revenue, 1. An annual Income of five millions of Poliſh florins, in which will be included the million deſtined for the maintenance of his Guards. Of theſe five millions, three are aſſigned on the Treaſury of the Staroſties, and the reſt will be taken from the Profits of the Commerce of Salt, and on the moſt clear Revenues of the public Treaſury. 2. The Republic engages to pay the King's Debts, amounting to ſeven millions, which ſhall be diſcharged by Bills of Credit. 3. The Republic grants to his Majeſty the Staroſties of Laniow, Cziern, Czerſk, Chmielnick, to enjoy them under the Title of Hereditary Poſſeſſions, and to tranſmit them to his Family as ſuch. 4. His Majeſty may confer, once for all, four Staroſties according to his choice, with a communicate right. 5. Laſtly a Reimburſement of the money which hath been advanced by his Majeſty for the Republic, ſhall be raiſed for him conformably to the Note remitted by the Caſtellan Karas." It was at the ſame Time agreed to enhance the fixed Revenues of the Republic to thirty three millions of Poliſh Florins, and the Army to 30,000 effective men. It was alſo agreed, that if theſe important Objects could not be definitely determined by the preſent Diet, they ſhould be referred to future Diets, to be there terminated by a plurality of Voices.

HAMBURGH, Oct. 24. We learn from Stettin, that a Merchant there, after having got together in his houſe a great Quantity of Gun-powder, ſet fire to it, and was blown up with his houſe. We know not yet how many Perſons loſt their Lives on this Occaſion, nor the Damage ſuſtained by the Town.

LONDON,

October 5. The Dey of Algiers has been given to underſtand that no preſents will be ſent him from the court of London till he has received the Engliſh Conſul in due form, and reinſtated him in his former dignities.

They write from Ferrol, that twenty ſhips of the line, which were lately unrigged and laid up in that port, are ordered to be fitted out immediately.

A private letter from Warſaw informs us, that at the laſt meeting of the Delegates held on Monday the 10th of October, the debates in the Aſſembly were ſo violent that ſeveral of the members had recourſe to threatning their opponents and brandiſhing their ſabres. The ſubject which gave riſe to ſuch alarming diſſenſions was a requiſition propoſed by Count Branicki, that " future Grand Gene" rals of the Crown ſhould be inveſted with an UNLIMITED " SOVEREIGNTY over the army." A requeſt ridiculous in its nature, dangerous in its tendency, and militating againſt every plan hitherto adopted for adjuſting the diſtracted affairs of the republic. The requiſition, however, was at length given up by Count Branicki, and was ſo far qualified that little doubt remains but the requeſt, as at preſent modified, will be carried on ſome future day when the fervor of oppoſition ſhall give place to the calmneſs of argumentative diſcuſſion.

A courier from Walachia brings advice, that the whole of the Ruſſian army is now returned on this ſide the Danube. The mails alſo intimate, that an exchange of embaſſies has taken place between the Empreſs of Ruſſia and the Grand Signior, Prince Repnin is appointed on the part of the former, and a Muſſulman of high diſtinction on the part of the latter.

The courts of Spain and Portugal are buſied in adjuſting, with preciſion, the limits of the Brazils and the extent of the fiſhery on the coaſt of Algarve. At Liſbon two men of war are fitting out, deſtined, as ſuppoſed, for RIO DE JANEIRO, whither warlike ſtores and troops are to be tranſported from St. Miguel and Tercera with all poſſible expedition.

The Utrecht Gazette has an article importing, " that an Engliſh " ſquadron, with bomb-ketches, were about to ſail for Algiers to " BOMBARD the Dey's reſidence." We caution our readers against placing any confidence in this article; for though the FOREIGN Writers, unlike our DOLTS here, are for the moſt part men of great erudition and ſagacity, yet there is wanting one ingredient in their compoſitions, which would render them of more eſtimation in the eyes of the judicious. The reader, if he pleaſes, may ſuſpect that ingredient to be—TRUTH.

At the laſt Board of Admiralty, orders were ſent to the Purſers of ſeveral men of war, at Portſmouth and Plymouth, to take on board proviſions for ſix months; it is ſaid they are deſtined for the Mediterranean.

We are credibly informed, that applications are now making for grants of conſiderable tracts of lands in Eaſt Florida and the ceded iſlands, the greateſt part of which it is expected will be complied with, and paſs the Great Seal the firſt opportunity.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, Oct. 20.

" The Royal Scepter in our young Monarch's hand, ſeems to be a magic wand, which, every time it is waved, breaks off ſome of the heavy ſhackles that had almoſt rendered us callous by their uncommon wright and number. A freſh inſtance convinces us, that his Majeſty is continually watching for our common good; you have heard, and it is happy for you never to have felt the oppreſſion of the Farmers General. They, in former reigns, were looked upon as a neceſſary evil. Our preſent worthy Soverign has found the ruinous tendency, not the neceſſity of ſuch an eſtabliſhment. It is confidently aſſerted, that thoſe enemies to our peace and property will be entirely ſuppreſſed, and that body of cankers to the common wealth fall into their primitive nothingneſs. A plan of that ſuppreſſion is now in the preſs; I will not fail to ſend you one as ſoon as poſſible."

Oct. 29. Notice is poſted up at the houſe of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce, in the Adelphi Buildings. That the Committee of Chemiſtry will meet this evening, at ſix o'clock to conſider ſome Ground Nuts and Seſamum Seeds from Georgia, and other matters.

Our moſt gracious Sovereign (God bleſs him!) has at laſt condeſcended to lend his Royal Ear to the Petitions and Remonſtrances of his dutiful and loyal Subjects; in not only diſſolving a venal and corrupt Parliament, but ſhortening their duration likewiſe. A perſeverance in theſe his Royal intentions is the hearty wiſh of thouſands (we might ſay millions) of his beſt and loyal ſubjects, without adulation.

Remember this, you enthuſiatic Patriots, Government muſt be ſupported, or no man can be ſafe in his property. The lower claſs of people ſo far immitae the great in luxury and diſſipation, they only wait for an opportunity to revolt from allegiance for the ſake of ſunction to plunder; witneſs not only the ſeveral rebellions, but every day's paper evinces the truth. It is to be hoped, it will never be proved that licentiouſneſs is winked at to render the military uſeful,

Yeſterday arrived an expreſs at the General Poſt-Office, with a box, directed to the commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Navy, marked, " Ship Books of the King Fiſher, per the Deborah."—It is ſaid ſeveral very important accounts from the Continent arrived by the veſſel that brought the above box, but the name of the veſſel, and where ſhe came from, are yet kept a profound ſecret.

Letters from Peterſburgh inform us, that the Empreſs of Ruſſia, in conſequence of the advantages ſhe has received from the ſupport afforded to her operations by the crown of Great Britain, in the late war againſt the Ottoman Empire, has granted to the ſubjects of our moſt gracious Sovereign, a free navigation in all the ſeas of her Majeſty's Realm, including thoſe rights ſecured to the crown of Ruſſia by the late glorious peace concluded with the Turks.

We are aſſured that no arrangement of American affairs will be concerted by his Majeſty and the Britiſh Parliament, until the proceedings of the Continental Congreſs are known in England.—— The meaſures recommended by the Grand Committee of Penſylvania to their Delegates, had been very favourably received at home, as they preſaged ſolid principles, on which a cordial and permanent reconciliation might be conſtructed.

BOSTON, DECEMBER 5.

Continuation of the Proceedings of the Continental Congreſs.

IN PROVINCIAL CONGRESS, Cambridge, Dec. 5.

RESOLVED.

THAT the proceedings of the American Continental Congreſs, held at Philadelphia, on the 5th of September laſt, and reported by the honourable Delegates from this colony, have with the deliberation due to their high importance been conſidered by us, and the American bill of rights therein contained, appears to be formed with the greateſt ability and judgement; to be founded on the immutable laws of nature and reaſon, the principles of the Engliſh conſtitution, and reſpective charters and conſtitutions of the colonies; and to be worthy of their moſt vigorous ſupport, as eſſentially neceſſary to liberty.—Likewiſe the ruinous and iniquitous meaſures, which in violation of theſe RIGHTS at preſent convulſe and threaten deſtruction to America, appear to be clearly pointed out, and judicious plans adopted for defeating them.

RESOLVED. That the moſt grateful acknowledgements are due to the truly honourable and patriotic members of the Continental congreſs, for their wiſe and able exertions in the cauſe of American Liberty; and this Congreſs in their own names, and in behalf of this colony, do hereby, with the utmoſt ſincerity, expreſs the ſame.

RESOLVED. That the Hon. John Hancock, Hon. Thomas Cuſhing, Eſqrs. Mr. Samuel Adams, John Adams, and Robert Treat Pain, Eſqrs. or any three of them, be, and they hereby are appointed and authorized to repreſent this colony, on the tenth of May next, or ſooner if neceſſary, at the American Congreſs, to be held at Philadelphia; with full power with the Delegates from the other American colonies, to concert, agree upon, direct and order ſuch farther meaſures, as ſhall to them appear to be beſt calculated for the recovery and eſtabliſhment of American rights and liberties, and for the reſtoring harmony between Great Britain and the colonies.

And whereas it is of the utmoſt importance that the ſalutary aſſociation of the Continental Congreſs be effectually executed; and the plans of foes to America be defeated, who, aided by tyrannical power, intend to import goods, wares and merchandize prohibited by the aſſociation, which may clandeſtinely be vended as goods imported before the firſt of December inſtant, by aſſiſtance of ſuch merchants and Traders as to to this intent ſhall baſely proſtitute themſelves; and it will be extremely difficult to diſtinguiſh between goods imported before the ſaid firſt day of December, and ſuch as after ſaid day ſhall, in violation of the aſſociation, be imported and ſecretly diſperſed throughout the colony.

And whereas it is expreſsly recommended by the Continental Congreſs, " to the provincial conventions, and to the committees in the reſpective colonies, to eſtabliſh ſuch farther regulations as they may think proper, for carrying into execution their aſſociation."

RESOLVED. That from and after the tenth day of October next, it will be indiſpenſibly neceſſary that all goods, wares and merchandize, directly or indirectly imported from Great-Britain or Ireland, molaſſes, ſyrups, pancles, coffee or pimento from the Britiſh plantations, or from Dominica; wines from Madeira or the Weſtern Iſlands, and foreign Indigo, ſhould ceaſe to be ſold or purchaſed in this colony, notwithſtanding they ſhall have been imported before the firſt day of December aforeſaid; unleſs the acts and parts of acts of the Britiſh parliament (particularly enumerated in a paragraph of the American Congreſs aſſociation, ſubſequent to the fourteenth article) ſhall be then repealed.

And it is hereby ſtrongly recommended to the inhabitants of the towns and diſtricts in the colony, that from and after the ſaid tenth of October, they ceaſe to ſell or purchaſe, and prevent from being expoſed to ſale, within their reſpective limits, any goods, wares, merchandize, &c. above enumerated, which ſhall at any time have been imported into America, whether before or after the firſt of December aforeſaid; unleſs ſaid acts of parliament ſhall be then repealed.

And it is likewiſe ſtrongly recommended to the committees of inſpection (which ought immediately to be choſen agreeably to the ſaid aſſociation by each town and diſtrict in the colony, not having already appointed ſuch committees) that they exert themſelves in cauſing the aſſociation as thereby directed, to be ſtrictly executed.

And that after the ſaid tenth day of October (unleſs the ſaid acts of parliament aforeſaid are repealed) they apply to all the merchants and traders in their reſpective towns and diſtricts, and take a full inventory of all the goods, wares and merchandiſe aforeſaid in their poſſeſſion, whether they ſhall have been imported before or after the firſt of December aforeſaid; requiring them to offer no more for ſale, until ſaid acts ſhall be repealed, and if any merchant, trader or others, ſhall refuſe to have an inventory taken, or ſhall offer for ſale after the ſaid tenth of October, any ſuch goods, wares or merchandize, it is expreſsly recommended to the committees aforeſaid, that they take the Goods into their poſſeſſion to be ſtored at the riſque of the proper owners until the repeal of the acts aforeſaid, and publiſh the names of ſuch refractory merchants, traders or purchaſers, that they may meet with the merits of enemies to their country. And the towns and diſtricts throughout the province are alſo adviſed, that they by no means fail vigorouſly to aſſiſt and ſupport their committees, in diſcharging this as well as the other duties of their offices, and to cauſe this reſolution to be executed by every meaſure which they ſhall think neceſſary.

Signed by order of the Provincial Congreſs

JOHN HANCOCK, Preſident

A true extract from the minutes.

BENJAMIN LINCOLN, Secretary.

We hear the Tartar man of war, ſails this Day for London.

NEW-YORK, December 15.

The Six Nations have lately ſent deputies to Col. Guy Johnſon, the Superintendant of Indian Affairs, from their general Congreſs at Onondaga, reſpecting ſome further reſolutions which they and their dependants have entered into concerning the troubles to the Southward; from which we expect to hear ſhortly of a favourable iſſue, as the deputies, with many other Indians, were arrived at Guy Park, when the the laſt intelligence came from Albany.

Yeſterday at the ſpecial Court of Over and Terminer, came on the trials of Henry Hamilton and John Adams, for highway roberies, when the latter pleaded guilty, and the former was found guilty. Sentence will paſs on theſe unhappy convicts to-morrow, at eleven o'clock.

PHILADELPHIA, December 12.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, October 26, 1774.

" This day I received your very agreeable letter by Capt. Fleming, together with the papers, for which I return you my ſincere thanks. You could not have ſent me a more agreeable Preſent, as they convey the ſenſe of the worthy Freemen of America, againſt thoſe oppreſſive meaſures, adopted by a Tyranic miniſtry;—ſucceſs attend your worthy Countrymen—and may the aſſaſſins, who attempt to invade the ſmalleſt part of the American conſtitution, experience the puniſhment allotted to Traitors—may their names be execrated to all poſterity.—May the brave Americans riſe ſuperior to all their unmerited oppreſſions, and may they triumph over all their enemies!—What a ſyſtem of policy is this, to be adopted by our Rulers? Violate Charters—lay aſide that bulwark of our conſtitution. Trials by Jury—eſtabliſh Popery and arbitrary power—diſpence with the original compact between Prince and People.—Surely it was not with this view, that we brought the Brunſwick Family from the barren plains of Herenhauſen to the Imperial Throne of theſe Realms—We brought them to ſupport that conſtitution, which our virtuous Forefathers eſtabliſhed at the expence of their blood—we brought them to ſupport Magna Charta and the bill of Rights, we brought them to defend and maintain and defend the Proteſtant Religion------not to eſtabliſh Popery. Think, dear Sir, if our valiant Foreſathers could re-viſit this ſublunary Globe, what their ſituation muſt be? When they ſaw the work of ages ſapped in its foundation, by an obſtinate and perſevering Junto of Tyrants. How muſt the anceſtors of the glorious Boſtonians be grieved, to find Charters, ſanctified by Royal hands, confirmed by Parliament, at once annihilated, becauſe they refuſed to be taxed without their Own conſent. Little did the firſt Proprietors of Pennſylvania imagine, that what was given to him and his People, as their Birth-right and inheritance, ſhould be Torn from them, for no other purpoſe, but enlarging the ſource of corruption in a certain Parliament. Laterly all our heavy taxes are ſolely applied to bribe and corrupt thoſe, whom we appointed our guardians; Parliaments are now degenerated from their Original inſtitution; they are become an Aſſembly of Tax impoſers and Exciſe collectors; if laws, tending to promote Religion, revive Morality, encourage Arts and Sciences, or improve our Conſtitution, are offered to the conſideration of Parliament, the (le Roi, le vult) never ſanctifies them, but if laws, granting taxes, are propounded, a hireling proſtituted band is quickly found to give them the ſtability of Parliamentary ſanction.

', In our Parliament, freedom in debating is not permitted to thoſe who hold employments under the Crown; thus many Gentlemen have experienced; many of the old faithful ſervants of the Crown have been diſmiſſed for voting agreeable to their conſcience; no man experienced greater hardſhips in that caſe than Sir Edward Newenham. Government enveigled his guardians to purchaſe the revenue collection of the county of Dublin in 1760, for the ſum of near 4000l. He ſerved the Subject and the Prince faithfully and honeſtly for thirteen years. At the begining of the Parliament, ſome Sangine friends of Liberty imagined that one vote in the Houſe of Commons might prove of eſſential ſervice to the nation; under that pleaſing idea, he purchaſed a ſeat for 2000l. He voted with government whenever he thought them right, but not thinking them always ſo, he ſometimes oppoſed them; for his exertion of his birth-right, he was diſpoſſeſſed of his employment, which brought, him in near 900l. a year, and to make it ſtill more oppreſſive, it was his unoffending Children's Property, which was laid out in the employment; but that was not all—for with the rancour of determined villians, they wanted to rob him of the reſidue of his property by commencing a ſuit for an ideal ballance of 3000.l In this they failed, the ballance not being more than 500l. being the collection money remainig at the time of his diſmiſſion. Thus he has loſt eleven hundred pounds a year, by a fruitleſs endeavour to ſave a ſinking and oppreſſed country."—

NORFOLK, JANUARY 5.

The Sentiments of a correſpondent on the late CANADA BILL.

1. The Romiſh religion ought (becauſe they are a conquered people) to be tolerated in every latitude; the profeſſors of it ſhould be admitted to offices; but Proteſtants ſhould have the ſame allowance.

2. Tithes are oppreſſive exactions, and ſhould not be paid to any clergy, but if retained in Canada, as the moſt agreeable way there for providing for the clergy, there ought to have been this difference, Proteſtants ſhouldpay none. This would ſoon have made converts of the whole province, which ſhould be wiſhed for, but not driven at: The Proteſtant clergy ſhould be maintained by a ſmall pound rate upon the Proteſtant; as for example, three-pence for ſix-pence in the pound of full value annual rents.

3. The French laws ought to be preſerved in civil matters, but

thus improved.—The judges should have a power of sending issues of facts to be tried by a jury, the same as chancellors do and they should be obliged to have the value of all goods and work, and all uncertain damages, assessed by a jury, if the jury in such cases as those were to be seen, and the majority sufficient.

4. The English criminal law is rightly fixed, and not to be alterable by the legislature established there, which legislation is absolute tyranny, as formed by the bill: It is making the King legislator; and it is contrary to all ideas of the English, or any free government, to trust the executive power with the authority of making laws; for it will soon come to execute the law first, and make it afterwards.

5. To refuse the habeas corpus was a cruel denimial of the common right of mankind:—But the whole of this bill is calculated as a check upon the rest of America; and they must soon all suffer the same slavery, or resist. If there was nothing else, this alone would be enough to give the Americans the alarm

To the Printers of the Norfolk INTELLIGENCER.

GENTLEMEN,

A Piece having appeared in your Paper, dated the 22d. of December; addressed to the Ladies of Virginia; at which malevolent performance many have been offended, and tho' at the first glance it seemed only funny; upon review I find it replete with the most severe invectives. Is it a doubt that the author meant to blemish the character of some female in the Country? He must surely be one of these designing men who by their deceitful arts have in every age and place, preyed upon their better hearted fellow creatures: for their inertion and final destruction.

But how ridiculous was it in the writer to imagine that strangers could have the smallest prevalence over the affections of our beloved Country Women, this has never been experienced, either from Virgins or Widows. And I believe it will ever be their happy choice to revere home borne neighbours, more than Foreigners.

To hint at the Characters of the most amiable part of the creation as having being more desirous of aliens than their own countrymen, must be an intended burlesque. In general the Ladies of this Colony are possessed of such distinguished reputation and principle, both for Honor and Benificence, that the wretched calumny of an individual (if such was his intention) would never avail.

Writers on such occasions may display their spleen, but their endeavours to lessen our estimation for the Fair, will ever be treated with merited contempt.

Your inserting these loose hints will oblige.

PHILO-AMICUS.

ADVERTISEMENTS

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the Subscriber in STAFFORD County, Two indented Servants: the one a Scotchman named DAVID MATHESONS, a stout well made Fellow, by Trade a GARDENER, about 25 Years of Age, 5 Feet 8 or 10 Inches high, has dark red Hair clubbed behind and curled at the sides; had on and took with him, an old blue Surtout Coat which has been turned, faced, and trimmed with the same Colour; a green Cloth Jacket with yellow Metal Buttons, a Pair of red Plush Breetches; fine mixed blue Country Stockings, a mixed blue Cloth Coat and Jacket lined, and trimmed with black; a stripped VIRGINIA Cloth Jacket, one Shirt of brown Sheeting with several others of fine Linen, Nankeen Breeches; and many other Cloaths that cannot be particularised.

The other an Englishman named CHARLES BOOTH, and by Trade a Joiner, about 20 or 21 Years of Age, 5 Feet 8 or 10 Inches high, slender made and of a fair Complexion, has white short curled Hair; had on and took with him, a violet or purple coloured Coat and Vest, a Pair of new Buckskin Breetches, a Pair of old ditto much worn and very dirty, an old blue Coat lined with white Shalloon, a new green Cotton Vest lin'd with Oznabrigs and Plaid Sleeves, a Pair of dark ribb'd Stockings, and several others of different Colours, a brown sheeting Shirt, one fine Irish Linen ditto much patched and several others; also a Silver Watch.—They took with them a Gun, a Pair of double Blankets, a spotted Rug, and went away in a Pettiauger—All Masters of Vessels are forewarned from carrying them off the Country.

WILLIAM BRINT.

January 5, 1775. (3) 31

WHEREAS a report has been propagated, that I am not duly authorized to act as a Notary Public, but that my sole warrant for so doing, is an assignment of a commission formerly granted to Mr. THOMAS BURKE, late of this Borough, and that in consequence thereof, no credit ought to be paid to the Seal of my Office: my own character and interest both call upon me, thus openly to contradict such report, by assuring the Public in general, and those in particular whom it may concern, that I act under a Commission issuing from his Grace, the Archbishop of Canterbury, granted to me, and to which I qualified before His Excellency, the EARL of DUNMORE, and that, being registered as a Notory Public, in His Majesty's Office of Faculties in Chancery, all Faith and Honour is due to Certificates under the Seal of my Notarial Office; where business committed to my care, will be executed with accuracy and dispatch.——As I continue to transact Business as Insurance Broker, orders from any part of the country for Insurance, will be properly attended to, and the greatest care taken to procure good men to the Policies.

JAMES ARCHDEACON.

N. B. I have for Sale a few Hogsheads of excellent Old Jamaica Spirits, Jamaica Coffee, Antigua Rum, Ginger, Loaf Sugar, &c.

Norfolk, January 4, 1775. (4) 31

BY Virtue of a Power of Attorney from the Heirs of Doctor JOHN DALGLIESH deceased, will be sold a valuable Plantation: Containing Two Hundred and Ten Acres, pleasantly situated on Elisabeth River, about two Miles below Norfolk: For Terms, apply to the Subscriber.——Who has also a Power to dispose of a very valuable Water Lot in Portsmouth, belonging to Mr. WILLIAM HALL of Bermuda; and will receive Country-Produce in Payment, for one half the Purchase-Money.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

Norfolk, January 4, 1775. 3t

BY direction of the Committee, for the county of Norfolk, on Monday the 23 instant, will be disposed off at Public Sale, for Ready Money, Seven Parcells of Goods, containing check-hankerchiefs, 7—8th check, stripped holland, bed tyke, Irish linen, mens hose thread, oznabrig, cutlery, and other hardware.—Snuff, and barley imported in the Richmond, Cap. Paterson, from Glasgow, by Mr. Thomas M'Culloch, and by him dilivered to the Committee, to be disposed off, agreeable to the tenth article of the Continental Congress.

By order of the Committee.

BENJAMIN CROOKER, Clerk.

Norfolk, January 4, 1775. 2 w.

THE Subscriber will open a public SCHOOL, on Monday the Eight Instant, at the Room where JOHN SALISBURY, formerly resided, at Beech Spring.——His Friends and the Public, may depend on the greatest Attention in the different Branches he proposes to Teach; and will at all times be Assiduous to Merit their Favour, by Instilling into them the Proper Branches of Education their Parents would wish to have effectuated. No pains will be spared, to gain so Salutary an End.—He means this, as an Introduction to an undertaking which he Hopes will be attended with Satisfaction to both Parties.

JOHN DUNCAN.

Newtown, Princess Ann county, January 4, 1775.

WE have lately imported, a well afforted Cargo of European Goods suitable for the Season, which we will dispose of on Reasonable Terms, either by Wholesale or Retail; for Ready Money, or Commodities, at such Prices as We think Them Worth.——We have Also for Sale, West-India and Nothward RUM, Muscovado LOAF-SUGAR, Teneriff, Lisbon and Madeira WINES, MOLASSES, COFFEE, BAR-IRON, and a few very Likely NEGROES, Consisting of Men, Women, Boys and Girls; which We will Dispose of Cheap, for Ready Money, or Tobacco.

CUMING WARWICK, & Co.

Milener's Warehouse, December 31, 1774. 3 w.

RUN away, from the Subscriber, in Nansemond county, the 25th of December 1774, a dark Mulatto Man named JACK, about 33 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, well made, bow legg'd, more so in the right leg than the left; has a number of scars on his back, occasioned by the whip for his villainy; he is very artful and crafty, and will form many excuses, therefore whoever takes him up, must be very careful or else he will make his escape. He took with him several changes of apparell. Whoever delivers the said slave to me, or confines him in any of his Majesty's Goals in this Colony, so as I may get him again, shall have TEN DOLLARS Reward, and if out thereof, TWENTY DOLLARS: It is well known he is lurking about Portsmouth, or Norfolk.

SAM. BRADLEY.

N. B. I forewarn all persons from carrying him out of the Colony at their peril. S. B.

January 4, 1775.

ON Thursday the 20th Instant, being Court Day, will be hired out for one year at the Court-House door, 3 valuable NEGROES, (Sawyers) belonging to the Estate of JOHN GILCHRIST, deceased; and on Monday the 24th will be rented out, at the Great-Bridge, for the Term of 3, 5, or 7 Years, to the highest bidder, 2 Plantations, lying in St. Brides Parish, belonging to said Estate.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Executor.

January 4, 1775.

JUST imported in the Sampson, Capt. Farquharson, from Bristol, and to be sold on the lowest terms, for Ready Money, or short Credit.——Sundry packages of Goods, consisting of Irish linens, worsted stockings, dress'd buck, doe and sheep skins, felt hats, carpentors tools, and other articles of cutlery, also hardware. For terms, apply to

ROBERT GRAY, & Co.

Norfolk, January 4, 1775.

WHEREAS we have given offence to the Public, in having SOLD TEA, since the date of the Continental Association, owing to our Misapprehension of the third Article therof. We do hereby, request their forgiveness, for this our Misconduct, and beg the continuance of their Favours, as we are determined not to Infringe the Association in the smallest particular.

WILLIAM & THOMAS FARRER.

Norfolk, January 4, 1775. 2 w.

THE Indentures of a few likely young Servants, amongst which are several Tredesmen: Also a Quantity of fine Salt now on board the ship Sampson, Lewis Farquarson Master, laying off the Town Point Wharf, to be sold by INGLIS & LONG.

Norfolk, January 4, 1775. 3t

NOTICE.

THAT JAMES WELSH, (an IRISH-MAN) now servant to the subscriber, has of late, been often absent from his work for whole days.—I am informed that he frequents certain houses, upon these occasions, about Town-Bridge. He is a tall slim man, about 5 feet nine-inches high; has at times, a wig, above his natural hair, tho' long enough to wear without one. Every, person or persons, are hereby fore-warned, not to harbour, screen or entertain said servant, in any place whatever; and all masters of vessels are forbid to carry him off the country, at their peril, as the law directs. Likewise, all and other of my apprentices, or servants

WILLIAM FORSYTH.

Norfolk, December 20, 1774. ctf.

A BRIGANTINE for SALE.

TO be Sold by the Subscribers, a DOUBLE-DECKED VESSEL now on the Stocks, about One Hundred and Twelve Tons burthen, well Moulded and of good Work, built of the best White Oak, and Hart of Old Pine; exceeding well calculated for the Eastern or West-India Trade.—Will be finished in two or three Months: Also all the Materials for Rigging said Vessel of the best Quality.

We want likewise to sell a SLOOP almost ready for Launching; Burthen about Eighty Tons.—For Terms, apply to

JOHN SHEDDEN, & Co.

Norfolk, December 21, 1774.

THE Subscriber intending to decline the Retail Business in April next; will dispose of his remaining Stock of GOODS, which is extremely well afforted, of the best qualities, and most useful kinds, at moderate prices (precluding any particular indulgences) for Ready Money only; or, the whole will be sold at a reasonable advance on 6 and 9 months credit; bond with approved security being given.——He has for sale also, Northward and West-India RUM, SPIRIT, Red and White WINES, Brown SUGAR, &c. &c. on the usual credit.

Norfolk, December 5, 1774. JAMES INGRAM

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS some malicious ill disposed person, or persons, did on Friday evening last, near Tanner's-Creek, cruelly Maim and cut the Hamstrings of a very valuable Dray-Horse, belonging to RICHARD JARVIS, dray-man, in this town; and whereas there is reason to suspect a design to serve other Horses in the same manner; the FOX-HUNTERS Club, in order to discover the Perpetrators of such cruelty, offer the above reward of TEN POUNDS, to any person who will give such Information, so that the offender may be convicted.

MATTHEW PHRIPP Treasurer.

Norfolk, Dec. 20, 1774. 3 w.

I Intend to leave this COLONY in a few Months.

ISAAC HILDRICH

NORFOLK, January 1775.

WHEREAS a certain Person, who in this Town went under the Name of JOHN MILLER, though in PHILADELPHIA appeared under the Character of JOHN MALONE: The said One was intrusted with a GOLD WATCH in a Plain Case (Old Fashioned) was to purchase and pay for it the following Monday, if judged to be worth the Money agreed on, by a Watch-maker that Day. He at the same Time bought a SILVER WATCH from the other Subscriber and in the same Manner purchased it: And as he has not yet made his Appearance, with other suspicious Circumstances, it is apprehended he is gone off with an Intent to Defraud the Subscribers of their WATCHES. Said MALONE is a Native of the North-West of IRELAND, about five Feet nine Inches high, of a fair Complexion, dark brown Hair, wore short, something pitted with the Small Pox, of a thin Make, took with him a light coloured Coat, and black Breetches.——Said MALONE had artfully got into the Confidence of the Subscribers, by putting under their Care a small Box for Security, (which he pretended was full of Money) and as it appeared remarkably heavy, imagining nothing else, they locked it up carefully; but having opened and examined it after his Elopement; found nothing but Lead Weights and other pondrous Matter. Whoever shall apprehend said JOHN MILLER or MALONE, and convey him to Norfolk Gaol shall receive FIVE POUNDS Reward, and all necessary Charges, by applying to the Subscribers, or the Printer hereof.

MARY COLLINS.
JANE WELLS.

Norfolk, December 22, 1774.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS on the 19th of June last past, a certain JOSEPH THORP was entrusted with a considerable sum, of Half johannes, of nine penny weight, to be delivered by him at QUEBEC; and as he has not yet made his appearance there, with other suspicious circumstances, it is apprehended he is gone off with the money. He is a native of ENGLAND, about six feet high, swarthy complexion, very dark keen eyes, and pitted with the small pox; of a slender make, stoops as he walks, talks rather slow, with some small impediment in his speech. He lived some time in BOSTON, from whence he removed to QUEBEC, assuming the character of a merchant in both places; he was also once in trade in NEW-CASTLE, VIRGINIA, and has a brother settled there. It is believed he went on board Captain JOHN F. PRUYM, for ALBANY, and took with him a blue casimir, and a dark brown cloth suit of cloaths.

Whoever secures the said JOSEPH THORP in any of his Majesty's gaols on this continent, shall be entitled to ten per cent. on the sum recovered, and the above reward of Fifty Pounds when convicted. Apply to CURSON and SETON of NEW-YORK; JOSEPH WHARTON, junr. of Philadelphia; ROBERT CHRISTIE, of Baltimore; JAMES GIBSON, and Co. Virginia; JOHN BONDFIELD of Quebec; MELATIAH BOURNE, or JOHN ROWE of Boston. It is requested of those who may have seen this JOSEPH THORP, since the 19th of June last past, or know any thing of the rout he has taken, that they convey the most early intelligence thereof to any of the above persons; or GREENWOOD, RITSON, & MARSH, in Norfolk; the Favor will be gratefully acknowledged.

All Masters of vessels are forewarned from taking him of the Continent.

For SALE, a LONDON made CABLE.

LENGTH 122 Fathoms, Thickness 8 1-half Inches; Weight 20 h. 1 q. 11 p. now lying at Mr. ARCHDEACON's Ware-House: Any intending to Purchase; For particulars, may apply at his Store, or at THOMAS HUDSON's in Portsmouth.

Norfolk, December 22, 1774.

TO BE RENTED,

THE House and Lot, whereon the Subscriber lives, next Door to Mr ALEXANDER MOSELY. For Terms apply to, MARY ROTHERY.

Norfolk December 29, 1774.

FOR SALE.

A BRIGANTINE, about 170 Tuns Burthen, Exclusive of Rigging; properly calculated for the North-Carolina Trade.——For Terms apply, to Cap. WILLES COWPER, in Suffolk, or to the Subscriber.

BEN. BAKER.

Nansemond, Dec. 20, 1774.

THE Subscriber has for Sale, (at New Mile Creek) the following Horses, Geldings, and Mares. viz.

HORSES,

	L.	S.	D.
Rainbow, a Sorrel, 3 years old, 14 hands high,	31	10	00
Blackbeard, Dark Bay, 7 ditto. 14 ditto. —	15	--	--

GELDINGS,

Silver Eye, Bright Bay, 5 years old, 13 hands 1 & an half inch high,	12	10	--
Bosman, Black colour'd, 7 ditto 13 ditto	6	--	--
Mink, ditto 5 ditto 13 ditto 2 inches	9	--	--
Tarborough, ditto 7 ditto 14 ditto	15	--	--
Black Jack ditto 4 ditto 13 three-fourth's	15	--	--
Snow Bird, Dark Bay, 3 ditto 12 three-fourth's	10	--	--
Derrick, ditto 4 ditto 13 ditto	8	--	--

MARES,

Ogle, Black, 8 years old, 13 hands 1 inch high,	6	--	--
Phillis, ditto 2 ditto 14 ditto 1 inch	22	10	--
Jenny, a Sorrel, 4 ditto 14 ditto 3 inches	22	10	--
Crooked Foot ditto 10 ditto 15 ditto 1 inch	20	--	--
Pigin, a Dark Sorrel, 7 ditto 13 ditto 2 inches	17	--	--
Long Tail, a Bay, 2 ditto 13 ditto	7	--	--
peg, 1 ditto 12 ditto 13 ditto 1 inch	7	--	--

THE above are the names, colours ages and sizes, as also the sums they cost me, sometime ago. Some I find to have been good bargains, and for those, I shall ask something more than first cost, others, I will take less for; (and as the Winter is now on hand,) the sooner applications are made, the better bargains may be had.

MALACHI MAUND.

N. B. I have also for sale, two Colts.

December 22, 1774.

NEWLY Imported, Garden Seeds, such as early Golden Hotspur Pease, early Charlton, Marrow Fat Do; also every Kinds proper for the Season—Likewise a General Assortment of Seeds, Roots, Vegetables, &c. fit for this Country.—Those who had by applying to the Subscriber; who will be greatly obliged to such friends as shall apply for them. Peculiar care will be taken, that no Foul Seeds will be delivered.

JOYCE EDWARDS. Norfolk, January 4, 1775.

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POETRY.

AN ODE to SPRING.

HAIL, blushing Goddess, beauteous spring,
Who, in thy jocund train dost bring,
Loves and graces, smiling hours,
Balmy breezes, fragrant flowers,
Come, with tints of roseat hue,
Nature's faded charms renews.
Yet why should I thy presence hail?
To me no more the breathing gale,
Comes fraught with sweets, no more the rose
With such transcedent beauty blows,
As when Cadenus bless'd the scene,
And shar'd with me these joys serene.
When, unperceiv'd, the lambent fire
Of friendship kindled new desire;
Still list'ning to his tuneful tongue,
The truths, which Angels migt have sung,
Divine impress'd their gentle sway,
And sweetly stole my soul away,
My guide, instructor, lover, friend,
(Dear names) in none idea blend;
Oh! still conjoin'd, your incense rise,
And waft sweet odours to the skies.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEYSER's FAMOUS PILLS.

FOR removing and eradicating the most confirmed Venereal Disorders, to be sold at the Printing-Office, (printed directions for using them, may be had gratis) ——Also the late American Editions of JULIET GRENVILLE; QUINCY's OBSERVATIONS on the Boston Port-Bill; and a Variety of the newest and most approved Books, Pamphlets and Plays.

N. B. Subscriptions are taken in there for a new Book, in 2 vols.; entitled, A Voyage round the World, performed by Capt. Cook, and Joseph Banks, Esq; F. R. S.; first published by the direction of the Lords of the Admiralty; wrote by John Hawkesworth, L. L. D. Ornamented with Cuts.

Norfolk, October 7, 1774.

WHOEVER is possessed of the Tickets No. 7533. and 7723. in Colonel BYRD'S Lottery, may hear of a purchaser by applying at the Printing Office.

ANY Person wanting a Clerk or Book-keeper may hear of one properly qualified, by applying to the Printer hereof. He is willing to engage by the year, or will undertake any Writing or other Business upon reasonable Terms.

NORFOLK, December 8, 1774.

For SALE or CHARTER,

THE BRIG NORFOLK, Burthen about 800 Bushels; now lying in Norfolk Harbour, and may be Ready to take in, in a few Days.—— She is a Prime Sailer; Two Years old, Well fitted, and the principal part of her Timbers, Cedar, Mulberry and Locust. For Terms, apply to

HARMANSON, & HARVEY.

N. B. Who have also for Sale, West-India RUM, Jamaica SPIRITS, COFFEE, PIMENTO, Madeira and Lisbon WINE.

Norfolk, December 14, 1774. tbctfb.

RUN away, from the subscriber, a small Negroe fellow, name HARRY, about forty years of age; he speakes English but indifferently: went off very ragged in his clothes, (but may have been better provided since) he carried with him, two great-coats of cloath, coloured duffle. Am informed he went with a tall Negroe man called Prince, belonging to Mr. Robert Donald, and that they intended for Norfolk. Both of them have been used to the crafting business.——A Reward of TWENTY SHILLINGS will be Paid to any person, who shall bring, said Run away, to me, at Manchester, or to the Printer hereof.

JAMES LYLE.

December 20, 1774. 3 w.

WILLIAM SIMPSON, requests [illegible]ons indebted to him, to pay their respective accounts without delay, to JOHN JACOB, whom he has appointed in the room of Mr. MINTON, to receive the same; said MINTON having declined the business.

Norfolk, December 20, 1774. ctf.

JUST PUBLISHED and to be SOLD By the PRINTER Hereof,

EXTRACTS from the Votes and Proceedings of the American Continental Congress; also a compleat Journal of their Proceedings.

PROPOSALS For Printing by Subscription the PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE or the AMERICAN Repository of useful Knowledge.

PLAN of the WORK.

I. A Proportion of nearly the same number of pages in each Magazine will be set apart for original American productions, and the greatest attention given that none be admitted but such as are of real merit. As to the subjects of these dissertations, they may extend to the whole circle of science, including politics and religion as objects of philosophical disquisition, but excluding controversy in both. Lest this should offend any, all the political controversy proper for this periodical publication will fall under the article of news; and as for religious controversy, particularly between the different denominations of Christians, it is supposed all udicious persons will approve its being wholly excluded.

II. The next department shall contain select essays from the British Magazines and other modern publications. In the choice of these, regard will be had not only to the merit of the piece in itself, but to the importance, seasonableness, and popularity of the subject. The Publisher has ordered all the English and Scots Magazines to be regularly sent him, and by comparing one with another, and private intelligence with all, he will have the advantage of public opinion to assist in the choice.

III. In the third place shall be inserted a list of new books, with remarks and extracts taken from the Magazines, Reviews, &c. &c. Care will be taken to render this part as complete and concise as possible, and the difficulty will not be great, since it is chiefly to select and copy so far as regards British or other European productions. If however any friend here can add a judicious remark or correction of other criticisms in time for the publication of our Magazine, we shall willingly subjoin it. Whatever writings are published in America, shall be taken notice of in the list; but to avoid the suspicion of party or prejudice, no remarks shall be made on them, but the subject, title, and place of publication shall be inserted, perhaps sometimes a short extract given.

IV. The fourth section shall be devoted to the muses. And as mediocrity is more supportable in any thing than in poetry, pains will be taken to procure the best and newest essays in this way, always giving a preference to the productions of our own country.

V. The fifth place is to be allotted to news, and it is hoped that these may be inserted with great advantage. The interval of a month will enable the publisher, especially with the assistance he has already, and further intends to procure, to distinguish between eports or conjectures, or even intended impositions on the public, and real incidents and transactions. This advantage is clearly to be seen in the monthly publications at home, where the news are much more to the depended on, than the hasty and confused account contained in the weekly papers. In these last, one paragraph sometimes tells us that another in a preceeding paper was altogether without foundation. The reader will also please to observe, that as the news depend upon the arrival of ships from abroad, one of which often brings what must supply the news-papers for several weeks, a monthly Magazine in America has not only the advantage of conciseness and certainty in common with European Magazines, but may in many instances have the news as soon in point of time as the weekly papers. To all this may be added, that it will be more permanent, and recourse easily had to it for the time and circumstances of past transactions. Fresh pieces of news, with some particulars not necessary to be put in the body of the book, will be sometimes printed on the blue paper cover.

VI. The sixth article will be filled with correct lists of marriages, births, deaths and promotions. In these it will be necessary to leave out very many contained in the English papers, but all shall be retained that either from the station of the persons, their character, their relation to America, or the singularity of the case can be supposed to excite curiosity in this country. The utmost care shall be taken to have the lists, with regard to America complete.

VII. And to the whole will be added, a correct meteorological diary, accounts of the prices of grain and other commodities in different parts of the continent, the course of exchange, &c.

The publisher will be obliged to any gentleman in the mercantile way, to suggest upon what plan some account of the departure and and arrival of vessels, that would come within the compass of this Magazine should be conducted; as also whether an account of the annual imports and exports at different places would be acceptable, and how it may be obtained.

Bills of mortality from different places of America will be inserted anually, if they can possibly be obtained so as to be depended upon. Hints and assistance on this subject will be acceptable.

A supplement and general Index will be published at the close of every year.

CONDITIONS.

FIRST, This work will contain six half sheets, of the same size and fineness with the present propofals, stitched in blue paper, as nearly as possible on the proceeding plan, leaving to ourselves the liberty of improving or amending it as occasion may require.

SECONDLY, A copper-plate will be given with every number, or on particular occasions as encouragement offers.

THIRDLY, Subscribers will be furnished at the reasonable price of one shilling Virginia currency, for each month, exclusive of the supplement, which will be one shilling more, and will contain the same number of pages with the proceeding numbers.

Such is the plan, and such are the conditions, upon which the publisher intends to give the first number of this Magazine to the town; on the first Wednesday in January next, should only a sufficient list of subscribers appear to defray the bare expence of the Press:—But it is their future encouragement that must determine him to proceed,—which, if he should be so fortunate as to obtain, he shall Punctually, on the first Wednesday of every succeeding month, endeavour to furnish the public with an AMUSING and INSTRUCTIVE MISCELLANY.

He therefore earnestly requests all persons who are generous enough to encourage a literary undertaking in their own country, to transmit their names by the first day of December next, to

R. AITKEN, opposite the London Coffee-House, Front-Street.

*** The first number will be ornamented with an engraved head of the great founder of this province.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are likewise taken in by all the Printers, Book-sellers, and Country Store-keepers in America.

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 20, 1774. 2 m.

☞ PROPOSALS may be seen, at the PRINTING-OFFICE, NORFOLK.

WANTED.

A Quantity of Linen Rags. The best Prices will be given, by Applying at the Printing-Office. As these are intended for an American Manufacture of Paper, it is to be hoped every Friend to this Country, will preserve their Rags, for so Valuable a Purpose.

NORFOLK, November 3, 1774.

THE DISTILLERY At ALEXANDRIA, in VIRGINIA, WITH OTHER IMPROVEMENTS,

To be let for a Term of Years; Enquire of Mr. WILLIAM HOLT, at Williamsburgh, WILLIAM DAVIES Esq; at Norfolk, Mr. GEORGE GILPIN, or Messrs. HARPER and HARTSHORNE at Alexandria, Mr. JOHN CORNTHWAIT at Baltimore, or of DANIEL ROBERDAU Esq; at Philadelphia.

The DISTILLERY and Improvements CONSISTS OF:

A DISTILLERY built of Stone, 71 Feet by 39.

A STONE STORE, 50 by 50, with GRANARIES in two Stories above the Ground Floor, and a SAIL or RIGGING LOFT above them, the whole length of the building.

A MOLASSES STORE framed that will contain 140 Hhds.

A framed COOPER's SHOP, 16 by 23, with a suitable Chimney.

The DISTILLERY is furnished with TWO NEW STILLS about the same size, that will both hold to work 2500 Gallons; and the working CISTERNS, TWENTY in number, will contain the same quantity each.

With a THIRD STILL that contains to work 600 Gallons for low Wines; each of these Stills have suitable worms and worm Tubs. Also a suitable low wine Cistern; and FIVE very ample return Cisterns, out-side of the house and under cover.

The WHOLE and every part of the improvements are entirely NEW, executed by workmen from Philadelphia, and the Distillery under the immediate eye and direction of a Gentleman of eminent capacity in distillations.

The Works are supplied with good cool water from an ample spring by TWO PUMPS with brass chambers, 6 inches diameter and the cisterns are charged with two other pumps, with chambers of block tin of five inches diameter, through suction pipes of yellow poplar: all these pumps are worked by a HORSE in an adjoining MILL-HOUSE of large diameter, well constructed.

A WOOD YARD boarded seven feet high, that will contain much more than necessary for the Distillery into which the wood may be thrown, from the water: the whole of these improvements are situated in ALEXANDRIA below the Bank. The DISTILLERY on fast ground and the CISTERNS fixed above the highest tide water. The STORES and YARD on a wharf which with the public wharf adjoining of 66 feet, makes an extent of more than 200 feet in width; 156 feet of which runs 300 feet into Potowmack.

As it does not suit the owner of these improvements to remove his residence from Philadelphia, he will let them at a moderate rent with a contract for 300 cords of ash wood yearly, for five years; cut into 4 feet lengths, and delivered in the Maryland shore, directly opposite to the Distillery, and so near the water as to render any carriage unnecessary; by the heirs of THOMAS ADDISON, Esq; deceased, at the rate of a dollar per cord.

*** Any Person inclining to lease these Premises, may be furnished on a speedy Application, with about 160 Hogsheads of good well chosen Molasses; with Indulgence for Payment, enquire as above. ctf

November 24th, 1774.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the Subscribers, on Monday evening the 23d ult. the following indented servants, viz. JAMES DOUGLAS born in Scotland, about five feet nine inches high, and about thirty-two years of age, a stout well set fellow, dark hair and black complexion, a little pock marked with a surly visage, speaks thick, and much on the Scotch dialect, by trade a Boats-Founder. Had on when he went away, a light coloured ribb thickset coat, wilton jacket and brown breeches, a small round [illegible]n'd hat. The above is nearly a description of his dress, though he may probably alter it.

JOHN WARDROPE, about forty years of age, five feet nine inches high, thin visage, dark complexion, born in Scotland, which may be known by his speech, by trade a taylor, and had on a dark brown coat, with silver plated buttons.

ARCHIBALD SCOT, about twenty two years of age five feet nine inches high, dark complexion, short black hair, likewise born in Scotland, and a taylor by trade, had on a black coat. They may perhaps all have changed their dress, they are supposed to be still in company, and to be gone towards Philadelphia, as they all crossed Powles-Hook Ferry together.

Whoever apprehends said servants and lodges them in any of his Majesty's gaols, so that their masters may have them again, shall, if secured in this province, receive FIVE DOLLARS Reward; and if in any other province, TEN DOLLARS Reward for each, paid by

SAMUEL KEMPTON.
HERCULES MULLIGAN.

N. B. The above James Douglass, if he goes past Philadelphia its thought will go to an Uncle's which he said lived between Norfolk and Williamsburg ——For the above Reward, apply to Messrs. Aitchison and Parker, in Norfolk, Mr. Samuel Wigfall, in Philadelphia; or Messrs. Nicholson and Kennedy in Baltimore, Maryland.

New York, October 26, 1774.

RUN away, from the subscriber, the 22[illegible] of December, an Apprentice Boy, named JOHN CARWICK, Eighteen years of Age, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, slim made, and of a pale complection, blue eyes, black curl'd hair; has a scar on the tip of his nose.—Had on and took with him, a blue cloth coat and breetches, a black cloath coat, and black stocking breetches, a new fearnought waistcoat, blue plain trowsers, some white and check shirts, plain square silver shoe-buckles, and carved knee-buckles; a good beaver hat, and sundry other sea cloath's. I fore warn all masters of vessels to employ him, or carry him out of the country, at their peril; I will give FIVE POUNDS Reward, for him, if delivered to me in Norfolk, and if taken in Carolina, I will give SEVEN POUNDS Reward, NICHOLAS B. SEABROOK.

Norfolk, December 27, 1774. ctf.

TO BE SOLD

FOR Ready Money, or Barter for Negroes a SLOOP, Burthen 2800 Bushells, well calculated for the Country Business, only draws 6 Feet 10 Inches when loaded---For Terms, apply to the Subscriber in Suffolk Town. WILLS COWPER.

December 20, 1774.

NORFOLK: Printed by WILLIAM DUNCAN and Co. by whom Advertisements, Essays, and Articles of News from VIRGINIA, NORTH-CAROLINA, and MARYLAND, will be gratefully Received, and duly Inserted.—Advertisements, of a moderate Length, for 3s. the first time, and 2s. each time after.—Price of the PAPER, 12s. 6d. per Annum.